The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 6,349.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....	Rs.	52 0
including postage.....	"	78 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town....	"	26 0
including postage	"	39 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	"	13 0
including postage	"	19 0
For one month, delivered in Town.....	"	5 0
including postage.....	"	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	"	0 4
Back Numbers	"	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto	"	3 0
Third Ditto	"	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...	"	0 2 As. per

line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

Births.

DON—June 12th, at 58, Park Street, the wife of the Rev. J. D. Don, of the Free Church Mission, of a son.

Death.

FRASER—June 9th, at Spence's Hotel, Calcutta, George Stanmus, the infant son of Major and Mrs. G. W. Fraser, aged 7 months and 18 days.

MADRAS.

Births.

DAY—June 4th, at Waltair, the wife of Captain F. H. Day, late of H. M.'s 66th Regiment, of a son.

PLUMER—June 19th, at Yercaud, the wife of C. G. Plumer, Esq., M. C. S., prematurely, of a son, still-born.

WRAY—June 9th, at Poyham House, Madras, the wife of Mr. T. W. Wray, of a son.

Marriage.

BOALTH—BRITAIN—June 6th, at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. S. T. Pettigrew, M. A., Mr. S. Boalth, to Miss A. B. J. Britain, daughter of the late George Samuel Britain, Esq.

Death.

DUTHIE—June 4th, at Nagercoil, South Travancore, Catharine Lowe, infant daughter of the Rev. J. Duthie, aged 4 months and 26 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Births.

COOPER—June 11th, at Sultanpoor, the wife of Conductor M. Cooper, A. C. Department, of a daughter.

Death.

ELLES—June 18th, at Sim'la, Eleanor Dora, the infant daughter of Captain W. K. Elles, 38th Regiment, aged 8 months and 26 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Asnas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Kuweit, and Bussorah, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th	2nd
" Muscat	8th	22nd	" Kuweit	23rd	3rd
" El Aboo	11th	25th	" Bushire	25th	6th
" Lingah	12th	26th	" Lingah	26th	9th
" Bahrein	14th	28th	" B. Abbas	28th	11th
" Bushire	16th	30th	" Muscat	30th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched as above on the 3rd July.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about.....11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.....5th and 20th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but if it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night, the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 6 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR AND CANARA COAST.

The Steam Ship "INDIA," 1,040 tons, 350 H. P., Commander J. Ballantine, will be despatched as above on the 2nd July, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tellicherry and Cochin, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

During the S. W. Monsoon—viz., from the 1st June to 15th August,—the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Naraical, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Borce Bunder to	Oorun	Oolwa	Karanjah	Rewas	Dhurumtur
	Fares.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	2 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	8 0
Second Class ...	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class ...	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further Notice:—

From Borce Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Borce Bunder.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers

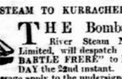
First Class	£ 64	10 0
Second Class	37	5 0
Third Class	23	5 0

} Including Railway Transit in Egypt.

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch their Steamer "SIR BARTLE FRERE" to Kurrachee on FRIDAY the 22nd instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.

Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, 18th June 1866.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To sail positively the 30th instant.

THE fine first class Clipper Ship "DAPHNE," 1867 tons Register, Thomas Miles, Master. This Vessel, having her ballast on board, will sail *positively* on the above date, full or not full. Applications for Freight to be made to the undersigned. A few first and second class Passengers can be accommodated at reasonable rates. MARTI N. YOUNG & Co., Agents ship *Daphne*.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon Building, No 7 Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 20th instant at 3 P. M.

To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 31st December 1865.

To elect Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, Bombay, 9th June 1866.

ALL Debtors to the ESTATE of GOVIND GIRDHUR are requested to pay the amount of their DEBTS forthwith to, and Creditors of the said Estate are requested to lodge their CLAIMS and VOUCHERS for the same with, the undermentioned.

WILLIAM SIM.
JOHN GRAY.
RUTTONSEE RUNSEE.

Trustees of the Estate of Govind Girdhur.

Office No. 1, Oak Lane, Bombay, 16th June 1866.

BENZINE COLLAS.—This preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Clothe, and Wearing Apparel of every description as also Wax, Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s 6d.

Wholesale Agents J. Sanger & Son, 150, Oxford Street, London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "J. Collas," all others are counterfeits. Agents for Bombay.—Treacher & Co.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....	£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....	£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to H. B. Rathbone, Esq., 21, Water Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or, the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

NOTICES

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Australia*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *Australia*.

Bombay, 11th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *City of Edinburgh*, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *City of Edinburgh*.

Bombay, 11th June 1866

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Rathfern*, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise their Goods will be landed as they come to hand at their risk and expense. Captain Mitchell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

JAMES MITCHELL,
Master of Ship *Rathfern*.

1st June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Lloyd Rayner*, Captain Pollock, arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

THE LONDON ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
Agents ship *Lloyd Rayner*.

Bombay, 11th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, by the *Preston*, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods, failing which they will be landed at the risk and expense of their owners, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the *Preston*.

Bombay, 14th June 1866.

BY the Ice ship "FREDERIC TUDOR," to arrive, from Boston in September:—

1 and 2 inch DEALS, ROSIN,
BENZINE, KEROSENE OIL,

for sale, to arrive, by Tudor Company.

BEN. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Malabar Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 27 Meadow Street, on TUESDAY the 26th June, instant, at 2 P. M., when the following Resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting:—

1st. "That in consequence of the present financial position of Bombay, and this Meeting being satisfied that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, it is considered advisable to wind up the same voluntarily."

2nd. "To appoint Liquidators."

3rd. "To fix their remuneration."

By order of the Board,
J. RUSTOMJI MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 16th June 1866.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE & Co.'s ESTATE.—We hereby give Notice, that Mr. JOHN L. SCOTT has been appointed Manager of this Estate, and request that all Communications may be addressed to him.

D. ROBERTSON,
J. BEATTIE,
JOHN SMITH,
} Trustees.

Bombay, 13th June 1866.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE & Co.'s ESTATE.—CREDITORS of Messrs. CURSETJEE FURDOON JEE & Co. are hereby requested to lodge their Claims, accompanied by Vouchers, with the Undersigned; and Debtors to the Company are requested to pay the amount of their Debts forthwith.

JOHN L. SCOTT, Manager to Trustees.

Cursetjee Furdoonjee's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th June 1866.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—In consequence of the First Extraordinary General Meeting held on the First July last having been informal and not in accordance with the Articles of Association, the proceedings of that Meeting are hereby annulled and the Resolutions then proposed and carried are cancelled.

FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th June 1866.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, advertised to be held on the 16th instant, is UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED to the 25th June, current, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Offices, No. 2 Dean Lane, when the following Resolutions will be put before the Shareholders, viz.:—

1st. That Clause 12 of the Articles of Association be altered, and instead of the words "Supreme Court of Judicature" "By Liquidators" be inserted.

2nd. That the Company be forthwith wound up voluntarily.

3rd. That Liquidators be appointed and their remuneration fixed. FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th June 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

Bombay, 19th May 1866.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.—MUNICIPALITY.—NOTICE is hereby given to all parties who may have METERS on HIRE from the Vehar Water Works to call at this Office and arrange for their purchase, as no METERS will in future be LENT on HIRE by the Municipality.

One month is allowed to enable payment of arrears of Rent of Meters by those who may now have them on Hire; they are also requested to intimate whether after this date they wish the Vehar Water to be charged for on the Meter Readings or on the House Assessment.

Turncocks have been ordered to disconnect and remove the Meters which are now on loan after the expiration of one month from this date, unless this notice is complied with.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

THE VICTORIA FINANCE AND BULLION ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)

ધી વીકટોરીઆ ફાઈનાન્સ એન બુલીઅન • આસોસીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE Registered Office of the above Association is THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 2 Armenian Street, Fort.

By order of the Liquidators,
BHAISHANKER NANABHAI, Manager.

Bombay, 18th June 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of ATMARAM MADHOWJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business as Merchant in Bombay, as well in his own name as in partnership with one Ragoonath Wittoba, under the Style or Firm of ATMARAM MADHOWJEE & Co.

WHEREAS the said ATMARAM MADHOWJEE having declared himself UNABLE to PAY his DEBTS, and being desirous that his Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the fourth section of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said ATMARAM MADHOWJEE will be held at his Office in Forbes Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY the Twenty-first day of June, instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said ATMARAM MADHOWJEE ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; and upon such Resolutions being adopted it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.

CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attorneys to Atmaram Madhowjee.

Bombay, 14th June 1866.

NOTICES

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IX.—Contributors are requested to send in their MSS. Contributions before the 25th inst.

PUNCH IN INDIA.—ADVERTISEMENTS.

The charge for one insertion of ten lines and under ... ... Rs. 3

Repetitions will be made at favourable rates.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IX.—ADVERTISEMENTS cannot be received after the 27th inst.

Bombay Gazette Office, 16th June.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

McCOMBIE AND SONS' AUCTION SALE.—CLOSING BUSINESS.—The Undersigned beg to inform their Friends, and the Public generally, that the whole of their varied and valuable Stock of OILMAN'S STORES, PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c, &c., will be sold off by Public Auction without reserve, at their Rooms in Meadow Street, on MONDAY next the 25th instant. Further particulars will appear in their Auctioneers' (Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co.'s) Advertisements.

This Sale will afford a very favourable opportunity to Messes, Clubs, Private Individuals and Dealers, for laying in Stocks of the Articles in question.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

Bombay, 16th June 1866.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held on the 30th day of May and adjourned to the 1st day of June, and again on the last named day adjourned for one month, will be held at the Offices of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, at 3 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, the 30th June, instant.

By order,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 15th June 1866.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Association will be held on THURSDAY the 21st instant, at 3 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Association, No. 10, Hummum Street, to pass the following Resolutions:—

1. That the Association be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Liquidators be appointed and their Remuneration fixed.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 6th June 1866.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

A CARD.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

REMOVAL.—CHESSON & WOODHALL, Booksellers, &c., beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public in general, that they have removed from 24 Medow Street to No. 10 Hummum Street, opposite Watson's and Partridge's Rooms.

Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further Call of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share is payable at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. on or before the 30th June.

Kurrachee, 29th May 1866. Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICE.—For registering Servants in employ; for the supply of Servants of all capacities; for Sign Boards and Engravings, &c., &c., apply to

J. LOWE & Co.,
General Commission and Servants' Registry Agents.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes.

Just received a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Dress and Walking Boots and Shoes.

All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

SEVENTH INDIA CLUB.—The next HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will take place at noon on TUESDAY, the 10th of July, 1866.

T. J. HOLLAND, Honorary Secretary.

Western India Club, Poona, 11th June 1866.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of Dr. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Rs.—8.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

4th February 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Bombay City Bank, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on FRIDAY the 22nd June, instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the following Resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting:—

1. That in consequence of the suspension of the Bank of London, and the present financial position of Bombay, and this Meeting being satisfied that the Bank cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, it is considered advisable to wind up the same voluntarily.
2. To appoint Liquidators.
3. To fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
D. McCULLOCH, Manager.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament).—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reills and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-but Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.

Red Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with Harness, &c.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance. S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable either at the Oriental Bank or at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, with reference to the above, that the CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share therein mentioned, and the payment of which stood over by virtue of a Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 30th of May last, is now declared payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, on the 2nd of July next, the Committee of Inspectors in conjunction with the Board, having arrived at the unanimous conclusion that payment of such Call must be strictly enforced.

On all Calls paid before the 2nd July, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be allowed.

By order,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 8th June 1866.

NOTICES.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages,
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Mrs. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c., &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from 1st *March to* 1st *November.*

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—FOR SALE, 2,000 Australian blue Gum RAILWAY SLEEPERS, 10 feet by 10 inches by 5 inches; also adapted for wharfs, jetties and house buildings. Strength, compactness, and durability and powers of resisting the ravages of white Ants render this Timber peculiarly adapted to the climate of India. Also 12 Casks RAILWAY GREASE for Sale. Apply to Mr. A. C. GUMPERT, Elphinstone Circle.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be closed from TUESDAY the 12th instant to MONDAY the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK,
General Manager.

Bombay, 9th June 1866.

TO SMOKERS.—Just received a fresh supply of TRICHINOPOLY and PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS. J. NEUBERG.

No. 23, Byculla.

SELF-ACTING ORGANS.—J. NEUBERG invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay to an inspection of these SELF-ACTING ORGANS, received from one of the best makers in Europe, and playing Orchestral and Operatic Music in a most sweet and powerful tone. J. NEUBERG.

23, Byculla.

MR. J. NEUBERG, General Importer of English and Foreign goods, begs to draw the attention of the Public to the carefully selected goods (which he has in stock) as described below:—

Pianos, solid Mahogany; also Walnut Wood, by Schiedmayer.
Harmoniums, Solid Oakwood.
Musical Boxes, with Bells and Drums.
Toys—a large and handsome assortment.
Embroidery for Cushions & Slippers.
Bronze, Glass, and Porcelain Ornaments.
Reflecting Garden Globular Mirrors.
Perfumery by several of the best English makers.
Spectacles with Tinted Glass.
Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders.
Reading Lamps of great variety.
Table Linen of all description, and English and Country made Counterpaines and Quilts.
Wallpapers of great variety.
Gold Beadings for Picture Frames and Cornices of walls.

Cheroots—best Trichinopoly and Pondicherry.

Mr. J. Neuberg receives a regular monthly supply of the undermentioned provisions.

Prime York Hams.—Middleton Bacon.
Stilton Cheese and Double Gloster Cheese.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

10th March 1866.

DR. E. I. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, the well known remedy for General Debility, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.,&c., which may be obtained at

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each, numbers 3—33746, 42312, 47803, 29 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward. JOHN DWYER.

12th December 1865.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Shareholders in possession of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to lodge same at the Bank without delay, with a view to their being supplied with the Bank's FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 14th April 1866.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have this day established ourselves as GENERAL, COMMISSION and SERVANTS' REGISTRY AGENTS. The following business will be transacted from the 28th instant:—

Servants of all capacities *in and requiring* employment will be registered and supplied with a Book containing their full description and certificates.

Applications for Servants will be registered, and Servants supplied as early as possible.

All orders must be accompanied with the prescribed Fee—

Domestic Servants Rupee 1.
Governesses, Ladysmaids, Nurses, &c. &c. Rupees 5.
Book Keepers, Accountants, Clerks, Artizans, Overseers, &c. &c. Rupees 2.

The above Fee is chargeable to both parties.

Early applications are called for.

The advantage to the Public in having their Servants registered will soon be apparent, and no Office Establishment, Hotels, or Families should hesitate to have it done as early as possible.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHMENT.

We will also receive for sale on Commission a select and limited stock of Wines, Spirits, Oilmanstores, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Millinery, Furnitures, &c. &c.

For terms apply to the undersigned.

J. LOWE & Co.,
Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of DHUNJEEBHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, CURSETJEE MERWANJEE WADIA, RUSTOMJEE HEERJEEBHOY WADIA, and FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA, trading in Bombay in the name of DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE and COMPANY, and at Kurrachee in partnership with SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY under the name of SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY and COMPANY.

WHEREAS the said Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia, Cursetjee Merwanjee Wadia, Rustomjee Heerjeebhoy Wadia, and Framjee Dossabhoy Wadia, trading as aforesaid, are UNABLE to PAY their DEBTS and are desirous that their Estate should be wound up in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of the fourth section of the said Act, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the said Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia, Cursetjee Merwanjee Wadia, Rustomjee Heerjeebhoy Wadia, and Framjee Dossabhoy Wadia, trading as aforesaid, will be held at the Office of Messrs. DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE and COMPANY, No. 7 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 20th day of June, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of determining of the Estate of the said Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia, Cursetjee Merwanjee Wadia, Rustomjee Heerjeebhoy Wadia, and Framjee Dossabhoy Wadia, trading as aforesaid, ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; if Resolutions to this effect be adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees, and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated this Eleventh day of June 1866.

KEIR, RAMSDEN, & PRESCOT,
Solicitors for Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

NOTICES.

THE ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી એલેક્ઝાંડરા પરેસ કમ્પની, લીમીટેડ.

ધી એલેક્ઝાંડરા પરેસ કમ્પની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 4, Church Lane, on TUESDAY the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., to consider matters of importance relative to a letter received from Messrs. Arb

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

BANK OF BOMBAY shares declined from 42 to 46 discount; Elphinstones from 550 to 500 per share; Back-bays close at 1,400 nominal; Elphinstones new issue, 45; United Victorias 925; Old Financials 9 per share; Government Securities: Fours 90½; Fives 105½; Public Works Loan 103; Fives-and-half 110½. Market flat.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.
EXCHANGE

What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1 1/16d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1½d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	109
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	99½
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	98½
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ...	99
China ...	60 Do. do. ...	213 to 214

PRICE CURRENT, 18th June 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Rs. Per candy.
Dholleras ...	310 to 315
Bhownaggur and Mows (New)	315 to 320
Comptah and Broach (New)	310 to 315
Porebunder (New)	260 to 265
Veraval (New)	260 to 265
Khandeish (New)	295 to 300
Dharwar (now ready)	340 to 345
Ringhunghaut (New)	340 to 345
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	315 to 320

WEEKLY REVIEW

Of the Bombay Money Market.

TELEGRAMS early in the week gave indications of a weaker feeling setting in in the Liverpool Market, which has since been realized. First messages were to the 5th instant quoting Fair Dhollera 9¾d., the market closing irregular at that price; on the 14th instant we had telegrams from the 6th to the 12th inclusive. The latter date, however, gives no quotation but describes the market as steady. The latest price then to hand was to the 9th, quoting 9d., the market having been very firm, and we have since a private telegram to the 11th quoting 9¼d. Manchester advices are also less favourable, prices of the 8th being 7lb. Shirtings 11s. 6d. and 40s Mule 1s. 5½d., with a quiet market.

Piece Goods.—Considering the unfavourable aspect of Continental affairs, and the gloomy feeling which at present prevails here, there has been for this season of the year a fair demand for goods during the past week. The rains for the last two or three days have checked enquiry to some extent, and it is possible we may now experience a lull until nearer Cocoanut Day unless the receipt of some favourable intelligence in the interval should cause a spurt. There has been little change in prices during the week, the later sales being about on a level with those in the beginning of the week, 7 lb. Shirtings being at Rs. 7-3 to Rs. 7-4, and 3 lb. Madapollams at Rs. 3-9. Twist has been steady at Water 30s 17 to 17½ annas, but there was a weaker feeling yesterday.

Cotton—There has been almost nothing doing in this staple during the week, the few transactions that have transpired being entirely on native account. Dealers, however, still keep so firm in their demands that prices are almost unchanged from those in our last. Shipments show a marked falling off, aggregating only 2,042 bales against 7,538 bales last week. We quote Dholera Rs. 300; Broach Rs. 300; Sawgunned Dharwar Rs. 325 to 330.

Freights—This Market is in a state of utter prostration, and a further decline in rates has taken place during the week. We now quote Cotton for Liverpool, Iron ships, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Wooden 7s. 6d. to 10s.

Bank Return.—The Return of the past week, when compared with that of the previous week, shows the following changes:—

General Treasury Balance	Decrease ...	Rs. 3,65,816
Deposits at Head Office	Decrease ...	„ 55,91,043
Deposits at Branches	Decrease ...	„ 75,302
Loans at H. O and Branches	Decrease ...	„ 2,25,481
Credit accounts do. of do.	Increase ...	„ 31,572
Bills Discounted do. do.	Decrease ...	„ 5,704
Cash & Currency Notes at H. O.	Decrease ...	„ 22,90,677
Do. do. at Branches	Decrease ...	„ 7,15,679

Money.—The slight symptoms of improvement which were noticeable in the previous week, originating, as they did, from an advance in Cotton, have given way during the week under review, to a feeling of uneasiness greater than we even before experienced. Early in the week the suspension of the Agra Bank again aroused the feelings of distrust, which had been partially allayed since the stoppage of the Commercial, and the consequence was a further demand by Depositors upon the other Exchange Banks, which has been met to the fullest extent. In times like the present, Depositors will hardly be persuaded from acting as they are doing in withdrawing their Deposits, and with two Exchange Banks already suspended, they can hardly be blamed now if they still continue it. But the readiness with which all demands made upon the other older Exchange Banks have been met by them, in some cases, even to the paying off of their Fixed Deposits not matured, should now allay any fears regarding these institutions. We much regret to hear rumours affecting one of the most respected Parsee firms in Bombay, but we understand that endeavours are being made, which we trust will prevent a stoppage of the firm in question. Fears are entertained that we shall shortly have advice of further failures in England of houses connected with Bombay; this is producing a very depressed feeling in all classes and reducing business to a minimum. The demand for money during the week has increased, arising from the renewed drain upon the Exchange Banks; for general business purposes there has been less required, but there is a strong feeling to get and to hold all one possibly can, which is causing a large amount of otherwise available capital to be withdrawn altogether from circulation until the present disturbed state of commercial affairs has somewhat calmed down.

The Bank Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows a reduction of nearly 31 lacs in Head Office Deposits, the result of the run upon some of the Exchange Banks; the Bank itself, beyond the withdrawal of Deposits by the other Banks to meet the claims made upon them, has not experienced a demand greater than the usual requirements of its customers, and it is to be hoped that in the ensuing week this will still continue slight. The changes in Loans, Credits, and Discounts, have not done much towards strengthening the Bank's position, the net receivings from this source being only 2 lacs. The Head Office Cash is now reduced to 54 lacs, a point which, although not alarming, is still productive of anxiety. The fact of the Treasury Balance being available, however, if necessary, is some relief, but the Bank should endeavour to place its Cash Balance on a more satisfactory footing with as little delay as possible. But for the bringing of 7 lacs from the Branches, the Head Office Cash Balance would have been worse to that extent.

Government Securities.—The demand for these still continues very active, and prices have again advanced. We now quote Fours 90, Fives 105½, Fives and half 110½ to 110¾.

Exchange.—Very little has been doing during the week, but rates are rather tending downwards, Bank Paper having been sold yesterday at 2/04d. We quote Bank 2s. 0¼d., Credits 2s. 1d. and Documents 2s. 1¼d. The two latter, however, may be considered nominal, there being so little doing.

Shares.—A further heavy fall has taken place during the week in which *all* shares have participated. The older Exchange Banks, in consequence of the suspension of the Agra, have experienced a serious decline. Bank of Bombay and Old Financials have also further given way. Yesterday's quotations will be found above.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 19.

Dunn, Colonel, 33rd Regiment, on sick leave, from Matheran.
Badgely, Captain, 33rd Regiment, on sick leave, from Matheran.
Snow, Captain R. T., Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Jaulna.

SHIPPING.

JUNE. ARRIVALS.
19 Catherine Apcar (s) ... Swanson ... Calcutta, May 25.
Ferman (s) ... Bonfellon ... Suez, June 6.

JUNE. DEPARTURES.
19 Euphrates (s)... ... Atkinson ... Persian Gulf.
Ganga (s) ... Thompson ... Coast and Calcutta.
Thunderbolt ... Nelson ... Liverpool.
Cumpta ... Gooch ... Calcutta.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—June 11th, steamer *Makratta*, and barque *Charles Nauroze*. June 13th, steamer *Scotlan*.
DEPARTURES.—June 13th, steamer *Monlmein*, ship *Caledar*, and barque *Henry*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS to the 8th Bombay Laudable Society fall due on the 1st proximo, and are payable at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, in the Elphinstone Circle.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 19th June 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

APOLLO PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, on TUESDAY the 26th instant, to appoint Directors and Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,
Apollo Press Company (Limited).

THE BOMBAY AND MAHIM FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, in 4 Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the necessity of enforcing payments of the Second Call, and also to declare a Third Call to liquidate the liabilities of the Corporation.
TRIMBUC RAMCHANDRA, Liquidator.
Bombay, 19th June 1866.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The FIFTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 27th instant, at 3 P. M.
To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 31st December 1865.
To elect Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, Bombay, 19th June 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE, of Bombay, who lately traded in Bombay as BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE.

IN pursuance of Advertisements which appeared in accordance with the provisions of said Act in the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Jame Jamshed* and the *Bombay Samachar*, a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the said BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE, trading as aforesaid, was held on MONDAY the 18th day of June, instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Office of Messrs. DALLAS, LYNCH and LANGDALE, 3 Church Lane, Fort, when a large proportion of Creditors being present, J. C. Teasdale, Esq., was called to the Chair, and having taken the Chair accordingly, the following Resolutions were duly proposed, seconded, and carried:—

1. That the Estate of Burjorjee Rustomjee ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the Court for the purpose.
2. That Messrs. J. Gray, F. A. Spencer, and G. R. Wilson be appointed Trustees, and their remuneration be Rs. 1,000 each.
JOHN C. TEASDALE,
Chairman of the Meeting.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE and DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay in partnership as Merchants, under style of DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE and COMPANY.

WHEREAS the said DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE and DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE having declared themselves UNABLE to PAY their DEBTS, and being desirous that their Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1858 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section IV. of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE and DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE will be held at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, No. 5, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY the 27th day of June, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE and DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; and upon such Resolutions being adopted it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated this 19th day of June 1866.
MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Solicitors for Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee & Co.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited and will be received until the 9th of July 1866 27th Anny 1041 for the supply of 150 Candies (viz. 100 Candies of the 1st and 50 Candies of the 2nd sort) BENGAL SUGAR, for the use of the Travancore Sircar.

1. The Tenders may be for any quantity not less than 30 Candies and the Sugar will be received in the Commercial Stores at Alleppy.
2. The delivery to commence as soon as practicable after the acceptance of the Tender and to be completed within the 15th August 1866 1st Anvany 1042. Payment will be made for the quantity delivered at 28 Chuckrums per Rupee.
3. The Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Travancore, Trevandrum, sealed and superscribed, "Tender for the supply of Bengal Sugar," in which the rate of price should be stated in words at length. Samples of the Sugar should also accompany the Tender, and such accepted samples will be reserved for comparison with the Sugar delivered. An inferior quality will not be received.
4. The Tenders will be opened at the Huzzoor Cutchery in Trevandrum on the day following that fixed for their ultimate reception, where persons who have made them or their constituted Agents are at liberty to attend.
5. Approved Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the engagement previous to the agreement being entered into by the party with the Sircar or a deposit of Rs. 15 per candy, which will be forfeited to the Sircar if the Sugar be not delivered within the period specified.
6. It is to be understood that the Sircar reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning any reason for doing so.
7. Any further information may be obtained by application to the undersigned.
JOHN LIDDELL,
Acting Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government
Commercial Office, 9th June 1866.

CALENDAR—JUNE 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Quarter, Wednesday ... ...20th 4h. 36m. A.M.
Full Moon, Thursday... ... ...28th 8h. 26m. A.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening 6m.
			h. m	h. m	h. m	h. m.	
Wed	20	Accession of Queen Victoria.	5 24	6 38	4 4	4 33	
Thurs	21	Proclamation.—Sun enters cancer 9-24 P.M.—Summer commences.	5 24	6 38	5 3	5 37	
Fri.	22	Length of day 13h 13m.	5 25	6 38	6 11	6 44	
Sat.	23	Venus in greatest Hel. Lat N at 5-6 A.M.	day				
			5 25	6 39	7 15	7 47	
Sun.	24	St. John Bapt. Midsum.	5 25	6 39	8 15	8 47	
Mon.	25	Mercury in greatest Hel.	5 25	6 39	9 5	9 37	
Tues.	26	Sun and Uranus in conjunction at 6 A.M.	5 25	6 39	9 50	10 12	

NOTICE.—*Mr. JOHN ROSCHONE is authorised to Sign Bills and Recover Monies on account of this Office during the temporary absence of Mr. CHARMAN.* J. M. MACLEAN.
Bombay Gazette, June 9th, 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	June 3	KURRACHEE	June 13
AGRA	June 14	LAHORE	June 9
ALLAHABAD	June 14	LONDON	May 18
AUSTRALIA	April 27	MAURITIUS	May 7
ALEXANDRIA	May 26	MADRAS	June 17
BANGALORE	June 9	MALTA	May 17
CALCUTTA	June 13	MARKET	June 12
CAPE	Mar. 15	OOTACAMUND	June 9
CEYLON	June 1	OUDH	June 13
COCHIN	May 26	PEGUE	May 22
DELHI	June 14	PUNJAUB	June 5
FRANCE	May 19	SUEZ	May 28
HONGKONG	May 11	SINGAPORE	May 30

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1866.

THE security, it may be remembered by those who have followed us through our series of articles on the great English panics, which Government introduced previous to the passing of the Bank Charter Act, against the recurrence of such disasters, was the permission granted in 1826 to establish Joint Stock Banks. Previous to the application in that year of the Joint Stock principle to Banking, no Bank could have more than six partners; and Government, speculating upon the past commercial convulsions, deemed that in the small number of partners, and frequently also in the smallness of the capital of private Banks, the source of the evil lay. It undertook accordingly to encourage the formation of Banks with large capital and with a more numerous proprietary, and a proprietary that could not be diminished by the death or withdrawal of a partner. These two results Joint Stock Banks accomplished, and so far good was done; but although possessing certain advantages, a large capital and an undiminishing body of proprietors were not all that was required. There were many private Banks in England in 1826 with very ample capital and with a proprietorship that did not fluctuate readily. Moreover, it was still left open to all adventurers to form private Banks with any amount of capital they could raise and to commence to issue bank-notes right and left to all the world without having gold to pay them when payment was demanded. The Joint Stock Banks had the same privilege of issuing an unlimited number of notes. It is quite evident that so long as a Bank is well-managed it does not matter whether its partners number five or five hundred. On the other hand it depends entirely upon circumstances whether when it is mismanaged there is more likelihood of the creditors being paid by a constituency of five hundred than by a constituency of five. If the shareholders in a Joint Stock Bank are as poor, for example, as the shareholders of the Mazagon Company, there is little likelihood of depositors being paid, however extensive the proprietary. The Joint Stock principle, therefore, was not the true panacea for the evils of the monetary system of England. Management and prudence had something to do with the question; and legislation, very indifferently it is true, could do something, as matters stood previous to the Bank Charter Act, to provide a certain degree of prudent management. Legislation could ensure prudence to some extent by certain salutary restrictions. Now the true evil lay in the system of free trade in Banking, which permitted everybody, from a millionaire to a cobbler, to *create* money at pleasure and pass it into the circulation of the country, that is to say, so far as they could find people willing to receive it. Could anything be more positively absurd and erroneous than to allow anybody and everybody, who merely took it into their head to start a Bank, to create money by issuing immense supplies of their own bank-notes? Three, four, or a dozen such institutions, all issuing notes without any restraint save what they imposed upon themselves, would derange the whole monetary system of a great empire, but when 900 Banks are all printing off notes and circulating them among the community, as was the case at one time in the present century in England, is it possible that any country can escape a most dire collapse? The Bank Charter Act put an end to this gigantic evil; and it will never again happen in England, while that Act exists, that a commercial convulsion will occur from a superfluity of mere paper money. As we have formerly stated, all the panics and commercial convulsions which occurred between the French Revolution and the passing of the Act, with one exception, were generated by the over issue of paper money which there was no bullion in the country to represent. That egregious evil is for ever eliminated from the history of English commerce and speculation. Whatever convulsions may now happen they shall not have their origin in a superabundance of square pieces of paper stamped and printed in a particular manner and pretending to represent a metallic basis which nowhere exists. Nay, every convulsion that has occurred or may occur after the passing of the Act shall be modified and its effects abridged by the total suppression of that mere simulacrum of capital, fictitious and spurious wealth. It is not contended that the Bank Charter Act is perfect; for example, there is the troublesome element of the deposits both of the Bank of England and Private and Joint Stock Banks which it does not deal with, but which may be made to derange the currency and produce a pressure, or a crisis. Again even during the crises of 1847 and 1857, the Issue Department of the Bank of England had bullion to the value of seven millions sterlings lying idle in its cellars, nobody using it. It lay idle and continues to lie idle to this hour, because the public had not and have not lost faith in the Bank of England. But since experience proves that six or seven millions sterling of bullion, always, even in the severest hours of pressure, lie unasked for, it is certainly open to question why that amount should be allowed to be unproductive. Could it not be thoroughly secure at the same time? Further the Bank Act introduced consequences peculiar to itself which operate in a time of distress and panic. Under the old law all the Banks could instantaneously expand their circulation during periods of distress, and so long as the public believed in their solvency the distress was relieved. Now when much gold has been exported, and the pressure is at its height, when to many a solid firm it is salvation from ruin to get accommodation, the Bank must contract its circulation, and no extension of credit can take place until gold begins to return to the country unless by the violent measure which we have just seen put into operation—the suspension of the Charter Act as regards the Bank of England. This is, in homely phraseology, where the shoe pinches most acutely; and the Report of a Committee appointed by the House of Lords to investigate the causes of the panic of 1847 points plainly to the Act as the author of not a little of the evil of that year. A Committee of the House of Commons takes a different view. The opponents of the Act necessarily overlook the fact that the tightness in the money market would have been literally a million-fold worse but for the operations of the Act. It abridged overtrading even by capitalists; and prevented men in every market town who had not a farthing of capital from rushing to a Bank and borrowing a backful of newly minted notes that they might trade or speculate according to their own sweet will. It is impossible to conceive what would have been the combined effects of the Railway mania of 1846 and the importation of grain to supply the failure of the potato crops in 1845-6, had the Bank Charter Act not been in existence. Former experience too amply testifies that throughout the length and breadth of England, every Bank would have been busy forcing its notes into circulation by the most unscrupulous imprudence, and every man would have been as willing to borrow as the Banks were to lend. It is impossible under the new Act to rear that tremendous and unsubstantial fabric of credit which had been reared a dozen times during the sixty years, and had a dozen times fallen, burying the community for a period beneath its ruins. Banks were restricted in their lending, the public was restricted in its borrowing, and the evil consequences of over-credit were diminished beyond calculation to both. Several Banks became insolvent in 1847, but the day had for ever gone past when 100 could fail within a few months as was the case in 1792; when 240 could fail as happened during the distress of 1815-16; and when 70 could be swept away within six weeks as occurred during the crash of 1825. The failure of a Commercial Bank and an Agra Bank are painful occurrences in any community, but we owe it to the operation of the Bank Charter Act that in years of panic like 1847, 1857 and 1866, the failure of banking establishments is not counted by hundreds. Furthermore, for every mercantile firm that suffers in times of distress from the scarcity of money (which we should say is the result of natural causes and not of the Act), hundreds of traders throughout the country may rejoice that they could not borrow in the preceding speculative year, and that they are thereby denied the privilge, the misfortune, or the dishonour, as they may think it, of insolvency. The policy of suspending the Act in 1847 it is not within our purpose here to discuss; but it is worthy of remark that under the former law the violent remedy is a suspension of cash payments! Under the present law, the violent remedy is a suspension of the Bank Charter Act that the Bank of England may issue notes to customers who will take them on its own mere character and credit. Why, to take a frequently cited case, should the Bank Charter Act not be suspended on urgent occasions as well as the Habeas Corpus Act?

WHAT are the duties of an A. D. C.? The pleasantest possible, we have heard many people say. He must dance and ride well, he must be "a perfect lady's man," his small talk must be inexhaustible, his patience endless, his temper angelic. His tact must be immense; he must be able to make himself agreeable not only to the young and beautiful, but also to the ancient and ugly. He must know exactly where and how to speak, and where to look knowing and say nothing. He must be a good accountant, and an excellent manager. The A. D. C. of the present day must, in short, be a complete genuis. His ambition must be boundless, but no menial office should be beneath his notice. Whether the jars of preserves in the godown have to be counted, or a full-dress *levée* to be attended, whether a wet nurse is required; or a new pair of horses for his master's carriage; an A. D. C. must be perfectly *au fait*, in one and all. Chief butler, head groom, footman, and nursery-maid, all come within the sphere of his duties, he is the head of each separate department. The question is, whether it is fair to expect officers to do this kind of work: also, what penalty failure entails?

We agree with the opinion lately expressed by the *Pioneer*, that incapacity to perform any of the above menial offices cannot fairly be considered as a breach of military discipline. But then, our contemporary seems to forget that should any pecuniary difficulties arise, the matter assumes quite a different aspect. Regarding the case of Captain Jervis we know nothing, beyond what has appeared before the public, but the simple fact of there being "a row in the house" cannot astonish any one who has been for any length of time in the same station with His Excellency. We prefer, however, to abstain from remarking on the latest scandal until the Court-Martial, ordered to assemble, shall have closed its proceedings. We purpose, at present, to offer a few remarks on the singular position which, thanks to the old tyrant —custom, A. D. C.'s generally occupy in the households to which they are appointed.

An *Aide-de-Camp* was, undoubtedly, originally intended as an assistant to General Officers merely in their military capacity. Gradually, however, their duties increased and good humour possibly, fear of consequences, introduced the increase of duties as the custom, which, once fairly allowed and started, quickly became right, proper, and fully understood. The public entertainments, which Generals of Division, and Commanders-in-Chiefs are expected, we might, with perfect truth, say obliged, to give might, very reasonably, be superintended by an *Aide-de-Camp*. The ruling power could not be expected to find time to attend to such things, but then, this is not all; the transition from supervisor to caterer, was easy, in many cases not objectionable. All the rest followed as a matter of course. Lieutenant A. can see after this and that, and eventually the said Lieutenant A. becomes a Jack of all trades. If all our Commanders-in-Chief and others requiring *Aide-de-Camps* were bound to live a life of single blessedness, we doubt if the house Staff would have much to complain of. It would be absurd to expect His Excellency to fight his butler over that wretched six pies for ghee, or those seven seers of milk; he simply would have no time to attend to it. The matter, however, is quite different when there is a lady in the case. Few ladies will deny that they rule the house: it is essentially their business, and their business alone, to make all household arrangements, and yet how few who have young A. D. C.'s at their disposal, do so. Not only the catering but all the wants of the nursery are frequently supplied and looked after by those indefatigable young men in gold lace and cocked hats. Arrived in India, our grand dames seem to think they have nothing to do but receive visitors, and, occasionally, return calls. The A. D. C.'s do all the rest, they are paid for it; what's the use of them if they don't, and so on, are the reasons given every day for this state of things.

It is not too much to say that the use or rather abuse, of *Aide-de-Camps* and other military assistants is only truly known at head-quarters. It is some years ago that a very strict order was issued in Poona regarding the practice of sending mounted orderlies on duty, other than military. The following day the Commander-in-Chief's mounted orderly was seen by the writer carrying the following load: On his holsters instead of a cloak a large leg of mutton; on one side of his horse hung suspended by the legs half a dozen fowls, and to balance this stock of poultry, two enormous cabbages dangled on the reverse saddle-flap, the right hand supported a large bouquet, in the midst here and there the man's sword, pouch, &c, struggled for bare existence. As it was with the *sowar* then so it seems to be now-a-days with the *Aide-de-Camp*. It is not long since there was a fine *exposé* in Bengal, which our readers may possibly remember, and now we are promised another from the same Presidency. It is time that these scandals ceased. The duties of an A. D. C. should be clearly defined, and all parties concerned should be careful to keep to them. The principle involved is more important than may, at first sight, be apparent. Employed in keeping household accounts, in managing the establishment generally, these officers must, to a certain extent, become acquainted with the private affairs of those they serve. Many foibles, freaks, and eccentricities come to light which must tend, more or less, to lessen that respect which every soldier ought to feel for his superiors. A slip, a hasty word, will often betray a secret which, if each did his or her own legitimate work, would have remained hid from all. Living in the same house, with an intimate knowledge of the doings of every one in it, the keeper of all accounts, the *Aide-de-Camp* must eventually acquire great power. To their honour be it said, that few, we might almost say none, have, up to the present, abused it. Still, we do not consider the position a fair one, and we trust soon to see some alteration in the rules, which, handed down by tradition, have now become almost universal. The duties of the personal Staff of our rulers may be, undoubtedly are, many and varied, but it certainly was never intended that they should range over such a wide field as they at present do. A man cannot do everything well, why then should he be called upon to attempt it?

THE *Hurkaru* (12th June):—As it has been found that the common police guards entertain so terrible a dread of European prisoners, that they are really of scarcely any use in guarding them, orders have been issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that Sikhs are to be placed over European penitentiaries for the future.

THE same:—Matters have come to a pretty pass in Thibet, if all tales be true. A single word against the Dhurm Rajah is regarded as treason of so dark a dye, that nothing under decapitation is considered a sufficient award, and the result is, that throats are cut and heads severed with tolerable frequency, whilst the strong and general disaffection which prevails furnishes abundance of victims.

THE *Hurkaru* (13th June):—We understand that an estimate for Rupees 5,20,336 has been submitted to Government for a new line of Railway from the Pareyut River to station site No. 4 on the Jubbulpore extension line.

THE same:—The question of the occupation of the Gwalior Fort has been decided by the Home Government, which has ruled that it is to remain in the hands of British troops. Instructions have also been received, under which various works have been entered upon, calculated to add very materially to the strength and value of the fortress.

THE *Englishman*:—The question as to the removal of the Seat of Government from Calcutta has been entirely dropped. The Home Government, we hear, have sanctioned certain additions and alterations to be made in the Calcutta Government House for the better accommodation of the Governors General.

THE same:—The *Mofussilite* hears that the application of the Kokan Chief to the Home Government for assistance has not met with better success than that presented to the Viceroy.

THE *Oudh Gazette* of the 13th inst. appears without an editorial, and excuses itself thus:—Owing to the excessively oppressive weather, we trust our readers will kindly excuse any shortcomings in this issue. In lieu of original matter, we have much pleasure in prominently inserting the opinions of some of our contemporaries, on a recent trial which has so favourably terminated and so much excited the public notice. We allude to the trial of Government *versus* Captain Harward.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 7TH JUNE, 6-38 P.M.

Fair Dhollera 9d., market depressed on account of Bank failures.

Bengal Cotton 6½ to 6¾d.		
Total sales to-day.....	5,000	bales.
Sales of Surats to-day...	2,250	„
Total Imports to-day ...	19,000	„
Imports of Surats to-day	11,000	„

The Agra and Masterman's Bank has suspended. The suspension has excited but little surprise owing to the adverse rumours afloat during the last few days.

Bank discount 10 per cent., demand moderate, but supply of money abundant.

Consols 85⅞ to 86.

LONDON, 8TH JUNE, 6-45 P.M.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Behar*, with the Bombay Mails of May 24th, arrived at Suez this morning.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d., with a decided improvement in the market, owing to favourable American advices, and market tending a farthing dearer in favour of sellers.

Fair Western, 9d.

Bengal Cotton, 6¼d.

Manchester Market less depressed, although but little doing.

Fair Shirtings 11s. 6d. to 11s. 9d.

No. 40 Twist 1s. 5¼d.

An order has been issued by her Majesty dividing the Order of the Star of India into three classes:—25 Knights Grand Commanders, 50 Knights Commanders, and 100 Companions. The names of 37 Knights Commanders and 50 Companions have been gazetted.

Invitations to a European Conference have been despatched by England, France, and Russia to Austria, Prussia, Italy, and the German Diet. It is believed that the invitation will be accepted, and that a Conference will be held, though but slight hopes are entertained of war being averted.

Austria, Prussia, and Italy continue their military preparations.

There is said to be a strong feeling in France against war.

Prince Charles of Hohenzollern has arrived at Bucharest, and has been installed as Hospodar of Roumania, in spite of the protest of the European Congress against his election.

Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, has arrived in New York, and is endeavouring to reconcile the Fenian factions.

President Johnson has vetoed the bill admitting Colorado as a State into the Union.

Mr. Jefferson Davis has been indicted for treason by the grand jury in the Federal Court at Norfolk, Virginia. The trial is expected to take place early in June. Mr. Davis's health is said to be rapidly failing.

An International Horticultural Exhibition and Botanical Congress has been held at South Kensington.

Prince Alfred has opened the new museum at Edinburgh, and has been presented with the freedom of the city.

Lord Eliot and Mr. Montagu Chambers, the Liberal candidates, have been returned at the Devonport election.

A meeting has been held, at which it was resolved to erect a statue to Mr. Peabody in the City.

Warner, the approver, gave evidence at the late Fenian trials in Dublin, has been severely stabbed by an assassin.

The cattle plague in England continues to decline.

The new Atlantic cable is approaching completion.

The Oaks has been won by Tormentor.

A so-called "fight for the Championship" has taken place between Mace and Goss. After an hour and a quarter's sparring, the match was declared a draw.

Among the deaths reported during the week are those of Colonel Arthur Prescott, Bombay Cavalry; Lieut.-Colonel J. Forbes, Bombay Retired List; Captain John Addison, Bombay Retired List; the Dowager Lady Truro, Sir Brook Kay, Admiral G. G. Lennock, and Rev. F. Mahony (Father Prout).

There is still much distrust in commercial circles, and several additional failures have been announced. The Bank rate of discount remains at 10 per cent.

AT the meeting on Wednesday of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, a long and angry discussion took place with reference to the mismanagement of the company's affairs, and it was eventually resolved that the undertaking shall be wound up by the court, pursuant to the Companies' Act of 1862, and that the pending petition be proceeded with. It was also decided that Mr. Harding, of Harding, Pullein, and Co., shall be proposed to the Court as official liquidator.

IT has been for some time understood that the arrangements for the establishment of a second and third class of the Order of the Star of India, as sanctioned by Her Majesty, had been completed, and that selections had been made, upon a liberal scale of British officers, and native Indian chiefs and others, upon whom were to be conferred the orders of Knight Commander and Companion. It is so probable that the promulgation of Her Majesty's commands has been, in the first instance, made known in India, that we can hardly venture to speak of the contents of last night's *Gazette* as matters of *news* though we insert them, in case, for purposes of historical reference. On the one hand, it is to be said that it would hardly be desirable that the information of the numerous honours thus conferred by Her Majesty upon her distinguished Anglo-Indian and native Indian subjects, should reach them, for the first time, through the public papers (though we presume that this is the case with respect to ordinary promotions and honours); but it seems, on the other hand, that there must be some difficulty, even if Her Majesty's commands have been previously communicated to her Viceroy, in promulgating them in India before any intimation has been received of the official publication of the Queen's pleasure through the ordinary channel of communication—the *London Gazette*. This difficulty is rendered all the more observable by the significant fact that Her Majesty's commands bear date the 24th of May—the Queen's birthday—and we can hardly think that this was an accident. We have no doubt that in the minds of many loyal subjects this fact will greatly enhance the value of the distinction.

For these reasons we consider it an open question whether the lists of the new Knights Commanders and Companions will have been published in India before the arrival of this paper in the several presidencies. We have had very little time to consider the nominations. We confess that we do not perceive, at the first glance, the principle upon which the selections have been made. There are some expected names "conspicuous by their absence;" and others which we have been rather surprised to see after long "rotting on Lethe's wharf." But on the whole it is a good crop of honours, on which we may well congratulate our Indian friends of both races. We may now consider that "the most exalted order of the Star of India" is fairly launched. When only one class was instituted it really made little impression. It did not confer knighthood on a single European officer; whilst the native recipients were, for the most part, if not wholly, of such high rank, that they cared very little, and in some instances, we believe, openly expressed their contempt for it. But it is not for men who are already Grand Crosses of the Bath, on the one hand, or great territorial princes on the other, that this order was, in its conception at least, established, but for workmen of an humbler order. We consider, therefore, that the institution of the second and third classes of the Star of India is a far more important matter than the establishment of the first class; and we repeat that whether we announce the names of the recipients, or only the fact that they have appeared in the *London Gazette*, we equally congratulate our friends on such a movement in the right direction.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

(From the Overland Mail, May 26.)

PARIS, *May* 26.—The *Moniteur* of this morning confirms the despatch by the English, French, and Russian Cabinets of the notes for the assembly of a Conference which will meet in Paris at the earliest possible date.

VIENNA, *May* 26.—The Prussian Minister at this Court has requested to be informed on behalf of his Government whether the Austrian despatch of the 26th April, containing proposals for the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question, is to be regarded as Austria's *ultimatum*. The Austrian Government replied that it would conscientiously consider any modification proposed by Prussia.

Government of India Securities:—

Four per cents	84 to 87.
Fives	99⅜ to 100¾
Fives-and-a-half	106 to 107

Exchange on India, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.

Parliament has voted an additional £2,000 per annum to the Princess Mary of Cambridge on account of her marriage.

Government has carried its County Franchises by a majority of fourteen.

The Prussian troops occupy Rendelon Keil, and Itzeboe.

Private Telegram.

LONDON, 11TH JUNE, 5-15 P. M.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

American accounts favourable.

By Indian Telegraph.

LATEST NEWS FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 17TH JUNE, 8-20 A. M.

ARRIVED steamer *Orissa*, from Hongkong 30th May, Singapore 7th, and Penang 9th June.

A telegram has reached Shanghai by Grant's line, via Keacher, to the effect that the life of the rising (Russian?) Emperor has been attempted.

News from Newchwang state that the native city, 30 miles from the foreign settlement, has been captured by rebels.

At Shanghai nothing whatever seems stirring. It is reported that a body of Mahomedan rebels has taken the city of Singham.

A combined British and Chinese expedition has started to attack the piratical haunts on the West Coast.

From Japan the news is uninteresting.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG, 30TH MAY.

Per Steamer *

their Goorco. I don't remember anything more that he said bearing upon the religion of the Kojahs. It is usual to prevent the burial of excommunicated persons in the burial ground of the community. When such burials take place, policemen are taken to the burial ground by the funeral party for the purpose of preventing interference. I remember the death of a son of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy during the excommunication of Habib Ebrahim and his party, and that we shut the gate of the burial ground to prevent the burial from taking place. The burial, however, was effected, the aid of policemen being obtained and the gate forcibly opened. I have heard of one case of an excommunicated person being buried elsewhere than in the burial ground of the community. That was the case of a woman, who died in hospital, and was buried at Sonapore. I don't know whether there was any application made in her case for permission to bury in the burial ground. According to strict rules such permission would not have been granted.

His Lordship—Does burial in any other place than the ordinary burial ground make a difference in regard to the next world?

Witness—God knows. I do not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble—I have read part of the *Sokiria*; one Mahomedan feature in it is that the *Panchton* appears in it. The first nine chapters of the *Jamatar* are Hindoo; and at the end of the last chapter there is a *Kulma* given in which the name of Ali does not occur. The *Gnan* are more Hindoo than Mahomedan. I have read the passage in that, book beginning "False Suni dogs (Shias weep)," but I don't know the whole of it. There is also a passage to the effect that "Moolahs and Kazis and all who read the Koran shall weep;" but there must be some reason for that. The meaning of that passage is that if one reads the Koran and does not understand his duty he shall weep.

Mr. Scoble read a translation of a lengthy extract from the *Gnan*, containing the two passages referred to.

His Lordship remarked that it appeared to have been written by an Ismaili, but the passage required clearing up in some respects.

Examination continued—Shias have Moolahs who read the *Koran*s. I don't know whether there are any Kazis among the Shias or not. Shias believe in the Koran. I have read parts of the *Moula ka Kalam*; I have not observed anything Hindoo in it. I was one of the committee who made extracts from those books for official translation in this suit. I was slightly acquainted with the books before this suit, but have studied them more since. The *Panchton* contains the names of the five members of the Prophet's family, who are regarded with respect by both Sunis and Shias. I am not aware of any Suni books. [His Lordship made the casual remark that there appeared to be a very general ignorance among the Kojahs on religious subjects, which was observable whenever one went below the surface in examining them]. I have said the *Ginans* and the *Khoothis* in the Shia form; and I think it is the case that in the latter the *Panchton* are invoked. The *Ginans*, which is taken from the Koran—is said daily; the name of Ali does not occur in it. I performed prayers for about eighteen years in the Suni fashion; I did so, in fact, till I was twenty years of age. But I said prayers in the Shia fashion also during that time; the first time I did so was when I was on the pilgrimage from Bunder Abbas to Karbela—the only difference being in the way of holding the hands. Ever since I was 20 years of age I have said prayers in the Shia form, except in the case of the *Ninaz* and in the ceremony of the *Moulud* on funeral occasions. Till within the last four years I generally said the *Ninaz*, at the time of death, in the Suni form: since that time I have always done so in the Shia. For the last twenty years I have not taken part in the *Khoothis* with the Sunis at the End. The Shias never perform *Khoothis*. Before I came to Bombay I attended a general Mahomedan Mosque at Mahim where the Suni *Khoothis* was said. It was a Suni Mosque. I was married before the Kazi of Bombay in the Suni fashion. I have had one child married—a daughter, who was married, not before the Kazi but before the Aga, three or four years ago. She died subsequently, and it is not the case that Goolam Russool, the Suni Moolah, performed the funeral ceremonies, for they were performed by Syud Dedar Ali, a Shia Moolah, in the Shia form. I say positively that the *Ziarat* ceremony was not performed by Goolam Russool. The funeral ceremonies lasted only three days, but the Koran was read over the tomb of the deceased for forty days. Syud Dedar Ali read it part of the time, but as he would not attend regularly, I got Goolam Russool to read it, and it was he who did so most of the time. The *Koran* may be read by any one; it is just the same whether a Suni or a Shia reads it. I am not aware of a ceremony called *Fattiah* which is performed during that reading. There is no difference between Suni and Shia graves; the shape of the grave may differ according to the taste of the parties. I have never attended the *Ziarat* at the Mohurrum festival; I did so every year, not merely as a spectator, but to take part in the ceremonies. I have seen from five to twenty-five Kojahs attend on those occasions. I attended at the Jamat Khana as well, to hear the history of Hassan and Hoosein read. I was about ten years of age when I made the pilgrimage to Kerman. We stayed at Bunder Abbas for about a year and a half, waiting for a caravan. While there I went to the Jamat Khana, and not to a Mosque, to say prayers. There are Shia Mosques at Kerman, but we did not attend any of them, for we were Bombay people and did not know the people there. There was, however, a Shia worshippers at Kerman. While I was at Bunder Abbas I heard of many people going to Karbela. While at Kerman the dust of Karbela was given to us by the Aga to drink. I had taken it frequently before, at Muscat, where the Mukhi was in the habit of giving it to us—or some one instructed by him to do so. We received it every Friday. The Borahs in Bombay are Ismailis like myself. I think they do take that mixture, but I don't know whether they are Ismailis or not. All of them take the dust of Karbela; I have seen some of them do it. I do not call what Kojahs say in a low voice on entering the Jamat Khana to say prayers the *Tekbir*. I call it the *Bang*; but after saying the latter so nothing called *Tekbir*—which, with the exception of one o r two additional expressions, is the same as the *Bang*—is sometimes said. One or two nights in the week were, within my recollection, what was very close to the person repeating them. I took part in selecting the entries from the account books that have been translated, and went through the books for that purpose. Some of the selected entries are thought unlikely to advance our case. In some of the cash-books the balances are struck, and in others they are not. In fact the books have been very irregularly kept. There is an Estate account, but I say that some entries do not belong to that Estate Account. There is a separate heading for the Jamat Khana Account. Entries of the purchase of immovable property and of buildings are made in the Estate Account. There is also an Estate Expenditure Account. In the Jamat Khana account the lighting, service, &c. are included. The Musjid expenses are entered in the Estate Account; but the payments to the Moolah—for services at the Musjid, at the *Durgah*, and at funeral services—are included in the Jamat Khana account. All the expenses under those accounts are defrayed out of the monies received for the Sirkar Sahebi. I and the others on the "Committee" have taken much trouble in examining the books, and have employed a clerk to examine them for about a year. I am a manager of this case on behalf of the Jamat, but was not appointed to that position by any meeting of the Jamat. I do not expect to be paid for my work. I do it for charity and out of religious regard. The Aga Khan as the chief *Goorco* (spiritual guide) or *Moorsheed* of the Kojahs. I have been attending to my business lately, as well as looking after this suit.

Mr. Scoble—Do you believe the Aga has a right to excommunicate any person who disobeys his orders?

Witness—What orders?

Mr. Scoble repeated the question.

Witness—The Jamat would say any case in which excommunication was proposed. If Aga Khan told the Jamat to excommunicate any person, they would do so. I remember the murder of four members of the *Barbaee* at the Jamat Khana in Mahim in 1850, and that nineteen members of our party—I being one—were tried for the crime. I was acquitted, but four of the number were convicted and hanged. The murder was perpetrated in the Jamat Khana at Mahim.

Mr. Scoble.—After the convicts were hanged, were not their bodies carried to the Jamat Khana?

Witness—I did not see them taken.

His Lordship—But don't you know?

Witness—I have heard they were.

Mr. Scoble—By Kojahs of the Aga's party?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Scoble—And their corpses were treated with great honour?

Witness—I was not present.

Mr. Scoble—Do you not know that the Aga himself went to the Jamat Khana on the occasion?

Witness—I don't know.

Mr. Scoble—Where were the bodies buried?

Witness—In the usual burial ground?

Mr. Scoble—In what part of the burial ground.

Witness—In a small enclosed place behind the *durgah* (i. e. the tomb of a saint).

Mr. Scoble—And that is a place of honour?

Witness—No, all spots are alike.

Mr. Scoble—Are many Kojahs buried there?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Scoble—Was the spot not perfectly unoccupied by graves when those burials took place?

Witness—I don't know that that was so.

His Lordship—What was the occasion of this murder?

What was going on at the time?

Witness—On the last day of the Mohurrum those people came to the Jamat Khana at Mahim; and the affair all arose out of women.

Mr. Scoble—Are not the graves of the convicts carefully kept at the expense of the Jamat?

Witness—Yes, out of the money of the Sirkar Sahebi.

His Lordship—Do you mean that those in particular are well kept?

Witness—Not those in particular.

Re-examined by Mr. Howard—The murders, as I have said, arose out of an affair about women.

Mr. Howard—One of the men who were hanged had a daughter-in-law, who was insulted by one of those who were killed. This was some days before the occurrence. There was another reason. Those who were hanged belonged to the Aga's party; and those who were killed belonged to the reformers' party. All of them were of the same trade, and the latter carried on business while money received from the person who defrayed the expenses of a caste suit that was carried on about that time. It appeared from the evidence given during the criminal trial that the four men who were hanged went into the Jamat Khana and committed the murder, without any previous quarrel taking place at that time.

By Mr. Howard—There are other tombs in the burial ground nearer to the *durgah* than those of the four persons who were hanged. Amongst us the fact of a man having been hanged would not prevent his funeral from taking place in the case of other Kojahs. When I said that till I was twenty years of age I prayed in the Suni form, I referred only to prayers in the *Musjid*. In regard to the *Panchton* the Shias believe all the five to be divine personages, while the Sunis do not.

Chundoo Wurind was then called for the defence. As he could only speak in Sindhi, Mr. Fazul Noor Nahoomal, one of the relators' party, was requested by the Court to act as interpreter, and readily complied.

By the Advocate General—I came from Kurrachee, where I was Mukhi of the Kojahs for four years, without interruption. I ceased to be Mukhi four years ago. There are about five hundred Kojah families connected with the Jamat. There are Kojahs in other places in Sind besides Kurrachee. I was born in Kurrachee and have stayed there all my life. I am 52 years of age. There are no parties at present amongst the Kojahs of Sind; they are all on the side of the Aga. The subject matter of the suit has been for about a year. I am a manager of this case on behalf of the Jamat, but was not appointed to that position by any meeting of the Jamat. I do not expect to be paid for my work. I do it for charity and out of religious regard. The Aga Khan as the chief *Goorco* (spiritual guide) or *Moorsheed* of the Kojahs. I have been attending to my business lately, as well as looking after this suit.

Mr. Scoble—Do you believe the Aga has a right to excommunicate any person who disobeys his orders?

Witness—What orders?

Mr. Scoble repeated the question.

Witness—The Jamat would say any case in which excommunication was proposed. If Aga Khan told the Jamat to excommunicate any person, they would do so. I remember the murder of four members of the *Barbaee* at the Jamat Khana in Mahim in 1850, and that nineteen members of our party—I being one—were tried for the crime. I was acquitted, but four of the number were convicted and hanged. The murder was perpetrated in the Jamat Khana at Mahim.

Mr. Scoble.—After the convicts were hanged, were not their bodies carried to the Jamat Khana?

Witness—I did not see them taken.

His Lordship—But don't you know?

Witness—I have heard they were.

Mr. Scoble—By Kojahs of the Aga's party?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Scoble—And their corpses were treated with great honour?

Witness—I was not present.

Mr. Scoble—Do you not know that the Aga himself went to the Jamat Khana on the occasion?

Witness—I don't know.

Mr. Scoble—Where were the bodies buried?

Witness—In the usual burial ground?

Mr. Scoble—In what part of the burial ground.

Witness—In a small enclosed place behind the *durgah* (i. e. the tomb of a saint).

Mr. Scoble—And that is a place of honour?

Witness—No, all spots are alike.

Mr. Scoble—Are many Kojahs buried there?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Scoble—Was the spot not perfectly unoccupied by graves when those burials took place?

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By the Court—One of the men who were hanged had a daughter-in-law, who was insulted by one of those who were killed. This was some days before the occurrence. There was another reason. Those who were hanged belonged to the Aga's party; and those who were killed belonged to the reformers' party. All of them were of the same trade, and the latter carried on business while money received from the person who defrayed the expenses of a caste suit that was carried on about that time. It appeared from the evidence given during the criminal trial that the four men who were hanged went into the Jamat Khana and committed the murder, without any previous quarrel taking place at that time.

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By the Court—It is five or six years since we began openly to act as Shias. When we heard the Queen's Proclamation—in which she said she would not interfere with the religion of any people—we gave up mental reservation. There is a burial ground belonging to the Kojahs at Kurrachee, and there also is a tomb or *durgah* of a descendant of Pir Sadrooden. The Kojahs in Sind have signed a paper with reference to their religion. That was when I was Mukhi. [Book produced.] This is a book containing the signatures to the writing.

The learned counsel read a translation of the writing in question, which was a profession of the Shia faith, and was dated 4th June 1862.

Examination continued—I made the pilgrimage to Karbela, with my family, twelve years ago. I know of no Kojah going to Mecca. In going to Karbela we sail to Busrah—calling at some intermediate ports—and there go into another boat to sail up the river. It has been in practice amongst the Kojahs, as long as I can remember, to make a pilgrimage to the *Darkhana*, the residence of the Aga.

The Court then adjourned.

SPORTING.

SECUNDERABAD MONSOON MEETING.

ENTRANCES 1st JUNE, 1866.

THE DERBY.

Mr. Bellair's	... ch. aus. colt.	Red Friar.
,,	... ch. aus. g...	Meteor.
Major Akbar Aloe, names	... g. a. h.	Tamasuk.
Mr. Temple's	... ch. a. h	... Ruby.
,, ,,	... ch. a. h.	... Wahabi.
,, ,,	... g. a. h.	... Banker.
Col. Prettejohn's	... a. a. h.	... Black Prince.
Major James's	... br. aus. colt.	Happy Land.

THE WONPUKTY STAKES.

Mr. Bellair's	... b. a. gall ..	Puck.
Mr. Brown's	... g. a. gall ...	Diamond.
Mr. Temple's	... w. a. gall ...	Sea Foam, *late* Master of MacLeod.
Mr. Syed Mohadeens	... b. a. gall ...	Lightning.

THE GALLOWAY PLATE.

Ahmed Bux Khan's	... b. a. gall...	Sepoy.
Mr. Brown's	... g. a. gall...	Diamond.
	H. E. SALAR JUNG'S PURSE.	
Mr. Temple's	... b. a. g. ...	Amalgamation.
Captain Bradford's	... g. a. h. ...	Jupiter.
Major Blake's	... ch. a. gall...	Turquoise.
Mr. Fergusher's	... g. a. h. ...	Bonnie.
Col. Hackett's	... b. a. h. ...	Crusader.
,, ,,	... b. a. h. ...	Atalanta.

THE SECUNDERABAD CUP.

Major Blake's	...	b. aus. g.... Sarnoen.
Mr. Bellair's	...	b. aus. m.... Valetta.
,, ,,	...	ch. aus. colt. Red Friar.
Mr. Temple's	...	b. a. g. ... Amalgamation.
Major James's	...	br. aus. colt. Happy Land.
Col. Hackett's	...	b. a. h. ... Atalanta.
,, ,,	...	b. a. h. ... Crusader.
Mr. Irregular's	...	g. a. h. ... Jhansie.

THE GALLOWAY SWEEPSTAKES.

Ahmed Bux Khan's	... b. a. gall...	Sepoy.
Mr. Bellair's	... b. a. gall...	Puck.

THE DRAWING ROOM STAKES.

Captain Bradford's	... g. a. h.	... Jupiter.
Mr. Temple's	...ch. a. h.	... Wahabi.
	...ch. a. h.	... Ruby.
Mr. Irregular's	... g. a. h.	... Jhansie.
Colonel Hackett's	... b. a. h.	... Atalanta.
,, ,,	... b. a. h.	... Crusader.

LOTTERY STAKES.

Colonel Hackett's	... b. a. h.	... Crusader.
Mr. Bellair's	... ch.aus. colt.	Red Friar.
,, ,,	... b. aus. m....	Valetta.
Mr. Irregular's	... g. a. h.	... Jhansie.
Mr. Temple's	... g. a. g.	.. Amalgamation.

LITTLE WELTER.

Ahmed Bux Khan's	... b. a. gall...	Sepoy.
Major Blake's	... ch.a. gall .	Turquoise.

CORRESPONDENCE.

METEOROLOGY.

To the Editor of the Delhi Gazette.

SIR,—I claim the earthquake of the 23rd and 24th May as the result of disturbance No. 4 for May, which was described as follows in my letter dated 15th April, 1866:—

No. 3, a storm of the Bay centre will occur on the 23rd and 24th May. I do not think it will be felt appreciably in the Punjab, nor in the N. W. P., *as far as a line drawn north and south somewhere about Delhi. East of this line it will be felt* in and beyond Bengal the storm will undoubtedly be felt.

Now this was exactly the case with the earthquake. It was felt at Delhi, also at Mussoorie, almost due north. No line can be drawn between the west of the line drawn through Delhi and Mussoorie has come to hand. If it did occur, it must have been too trifling to be felt, except by the most nervous. Our Simla correspondent writing on the 19th May, says nothing of it. And your Mussoorie correspondent writing on the 29th says, it was *slight*, and that he forgot to mention it before!

The time at which it was felt at Delhi, Agra, and Mussoorie, was about *half-past* 3 P. M. on the 23rd *May*. My sketch showed that the current would reach Agra at 8 P. M. on the 23rd. This was not far out.

But in Bengal it also occurred on the 23rd, and in some localities there, slight repetitions occurred on the 24th *May*. The day for Bengal fixed by me was the 24th May, which was only correct in a general way.

To be out from 12 to 24 hours is not much, when the other conditions are fulfilled.

The next matter worthy of note is that *the heavy vibrations rangethemselves about the course of centre as laid down by me in the sketch*. The centre passed through Agra, between Allahabad and Lucknow, on the Bhoosawur Hills. As the distance increased from the centre north or south, the force of the vibrations decreased. From Oorai (south of Cawnpore) your correspondent states that the movement lasted only *a few seconds*.

But in Patna, Tirhoot, Jumalpore, Dinapore, &c., the vibrations were heavy, buildings were thrown down and lives were lost. (Vide *Hurkaru* from 24th to 31st May.) A letter from Tirhoot says, "We had several shocks." At *Calcutta* the vibration was *slight*, because it was far south of the centre.

But at *Darjeeling, adjoining the Bhootan Hills*, to which the centre passed as laid down in the sketch, the vibrations were repeated several times. A letter from Darjeeling in the *Hurkaru* states:—

"We had some awful earthquakes here, they began yesterday, 23rd May. About 2 (A. M.?) we had a slight shock; at 4 P. M. we had a tremendous one; a slighter one at 11 P. M.; and another very strong one about 3 A. M. this morning, 24th May. We also had one or two in the course of the day."

You have already alluded to its force at Agra. What is now wanted is information from Delhi, backwards to Ajmere and Southern Scindh, i. e., along the course of the centre. The centre passed over Scindh and Ajmere between 1 A. M. and 9 A. M., but it had not then acquired much force, and its area must have been somewhat limited.

Last year I suspected that my currents were both magnetical and electrical (see letter of 7th May,) but I had no data to work upon. I have obtained some information through the occurrence of the late earthquake, and hope to turn it to account. If, however, half a dozen would occur yearly, I should, I am confident, find the solution of the phenomenon early. W.

5th June.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

UMBALLA, 11TH JUNE.

THE little news circulating here at the headquarters of Sirhind Division comes down from Simla and Kussowlie, to which places almost all have flown. Leave is very liberally granted to officers, and with a little tact most of the hot weather can be passed in the Hills. Several "fifteen days' recreation leave," with sixty days' privilege leave, unite to form a considerable period. The weather here is most undoubtedly hot; the hills are shut out from view by a thick haze; and the thermometer without *kuskus tatties*, in closed houses, runs up to 93 deg.: neither are the nights cool. The troops, however, are exceedingly healthy.

The few bachelors who are compelled to remain down here, smile ghastly smiles at each other on the Mall of an evening, and purchase a slight accession of spirits by drinking Allsopp, Allen & Co.'s chloric ether pegs; but general oblivion, until the opening of the cold season, is earnestly sought.

There is a report that Colonel Curtis, of the Bombay Army, who was removed from command of the 21st Hussars, is about to return. It is not, however, believed in the regiment, by which he is most certainly not looked upon with favour.

Both Simla and Kussowlie are hot now, owing to the entire absence of rain, and the season as yet has been peculiarly dull. A bachelors' ball comes off in the Assembly Rooms to-morrow evening, and three days races during the week. The great piece of news is, of course, the Jervis scandal, now two days old. It would seem that public opinion is in favour of the A. D. C. The Simla public, however, care little enough how a matter of this sort ends, so long as it affords material for gossip; and there is sad lack of this material just now. Save and except Parsee penitence, new nominations to the "Star of India", which few would consider worth having, and the famine in Orissa, and State prosecution of Captain Harward, there is nothing to write about. Some few of us are awaiting the decision anent those Banda bricks of gold, so terribly sweated by the villains of the long robe. I believe, scarce a doubt remains but that the C. I. F. F. cuts in. I hope to write from higher latitudes next time.

CALCUTTA, 9TH JUNE.

I HAVE already informed you by telegraph of the result of the trial of Captain Harward. When last I wrote to you, only half the evidence against him had been taken, and, if I recollect aright, I showed how terribly tainted that evidence was. I cannot say that the rest was of a better character, and it is not surprising, therefore, that the Judge, the Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson, who, I may add, summed up heavily against the officer in question, observed, that if the oral evidence in the case was alone to be taken, then there was hardly anything like a substantiation of the charge. He made terrible use, however, of the letters that passed between Captain Harward and the principal witness against him, the man Chuggun Lall, and those addressed by the former to Mr. Pollock, the Magistrate of Agra, and Captain Knyvett, the District Superintendent of Police. These documents were, decidedly, of an ugly character, and whilst I do not assert that the prisoner had anything whatever to do with the sale of the arms, there is a good deal in the letters of a disingenuous character. I do not allude to those notes addressed to Chuggun Lall, in one of which he is accused of "imprudence," in another asked where a certain "heifer" was, and in a third refused "grass" because he had not paid for it. Chuggun Lall asserted that the first was the reply to a request of his, made in behalf of the vakeel of Kotah, for a list of the arms which the prisoner wanted to sell, the "imprudence" consisting in his having sent the letter to Captain Harward's bungalow, where it might have been opened; that the second was an allusion to a loose woman, of whom *he* said, the captain was enamoured; and that the third signified "paper" from the Arsenal, which the latter had sold to others, and some of which he wished to purchase. It is not, however, to these that I allude, but to the notes addressed to the European officers above alluded to. I shall endeavour to send you copies of these, which will speak for themselves. No doubt that the character of the impending crisis was entirely misunderstood by the authorities here, in spite of repeated warnings of residents in Cuttack and other districts of that province, and the consequence has been that hundreds have perished who would not have met with so untimely an end, if the Board had taken time by the forelock, and deposing their stupid little demi-god, political economy, had hastened somewhat earlier to the still more sacred dictates of humanity and benevolence.

Is the atmosphere of Simla destructive to morals and to every sense of honour, decency, and self-respect? The place has long had a most unenviable notoriety; and the scandalous tales of profligacy, seduction, and gambling which come floating down from those heights have made the name of Simla stink in the nostrils of every honest man. The quarrel that has now occurred between Sir William Mansfield and his A. D. C., Captain Jervis, is one of those petty disputes which disgust every one because so petty. I question much whether much sympathy is felt for the worthy A. D. C., who stooped to the office of a domestic steward, and kept a reckoning of the number of hot rolls and pots of butter discussed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army. Neither have we much respect for His Excellency aforesaid when we find that he refuses to pay certain monies to the said Aide-de-Camp, advanced by him for the repair of buildings belonging to his Military Chief, without the interference of a Court of Justice. It requires no sage to detect the influences which this exhibition must exercise on the native mind throughout India, at a time, too, when Wahabeism is rife in Lower Bengal, and people in our streets are talking of the misery of our rule, and all upper India is looking for some *Avatar* by whom they are to be led to victory and national independence, and traitors are watching anxiously the current of events in Europe, in the hope that a war may break out, which will call home our British troops, and leave the Government of India more or less dependant on native legions, whose fidelity is to be assailed perseveringly and secretly. It is difficult to express the contempt one feels for such a display in high quarters as that which Simla is now presenting. Coming hard as it does on the heels of the Viceroy's conduct in the case of Captain Harward, all classes of European society are disgusted. The *Friend of India* and the *Hurkaru* have long been the perseveringly defenders of Sir John Lawrence against his enemies, but I am afraid that this sort of game must ere long be given up. It is impossible to make head against overwhelming facts and against enemies who are furnished by the Viceroy himself with the sharpest weapons. Society is gradually veering round to the opinion that Sir John Lawrence owed his success in the Punjab more, if not altogether, to his Lieutenants, than to his own energy or abilities. I observe this with profound regret, for I have been foremost in doing honour to the present Governor General of India, and it is distressing to find that the idol which I believed to be golden has really in it a formidable quantum of alloy.

You must have seen the list of those to whom the "Star of India" has been granted, and I dare say you have been puzzled by it quite as much as we have been here. Whilst there are many right noble names on that list, there are others of whom the world never heard, and others again of whom done nothing whatever to earn the distinctions. What on earth has Baboo Prosunno Coomar Tagore done, for instance, to be made a C. B.; or Syud Azeemoodeen Hoosein? It will require a very clever and penetrating man to discover the causes of this marvellous selection. We are evidently coming to a pretty pass, and the decoration of the "Star of India" will shortly be as common as that of the "Legion of Honour," and as B.A., M.A., and B.L. now are in Bengal, these degrees being enjoyed by the whole host of monkeys without quadrupedages, who a week after the "successful examination" cannot write an English letter.

POONA.

THE WEATHER.—It gives us much pleasure to state that the blessing of rain has been abundantly showered upon us since our last. On Saturday night, the first heavy showers of the season were registered, and during the greater part of yesterday rain continued to fall. From the appearance of the clouds, which are yet unbroken, we hope for a continuance of these seasonable showers. The monsoon, this year, has "come in like a Lamb." It may, therefore, for this reason, very probably, "go out like a Lion."—*Deccan Herald, June 14.*

BENGAL.

THE Viceroy has caused the thanks of the Government of India to be conveyed to Lieutenant-Colonel C. Herbert, for the judicious and economical manner in which he conducted the visit of the sons of H. H. the Nawab Nazim of Bengal to Europe. His Excellency has expressed himself as entirely satisfied with Colonel Herbert's proceedings, and especially with the pains he took to make the trip as instructive as possible.—*Hurkaru, June 12.*

THE first sale since the announcement, that 8,000 chests were to be added to the quantity of opium to be sold next year, took place yesterday, and the prices realised were such as may well make Mr. Massey tremble for his estimate:—

The following are the results of the sale:—

Chests.	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Average.*	*Proceeds.*
2,000	1,295	1,205	1,250	25,00,938
1,330	1,200	1,195	1196-1 8½	1,590,625

Now we have not much trouble in giving a comparison between these figures and those of the last sale:—

Behar	265	less on the highest price.
Benares.....	265	,, ,, ,,
Behar.....	260	less on the lowest price.
Benares...	260	,, ,, ,,
Behar.....	253-6-2½	less on the average price.
Benares...	253-5-7½	,, ,, ,,
Behar.....	5,06,775	less on the total realised.
Benares...	3,18,925	,, ,, ,,

The sale yesterday realised a sum less by Rs. 8,55,600 than the sale in May.—*Id.*

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.—Government, we learn, has urged upon Dr. Mouat the necessity of hurrying on the erection of the building for the Calcutta University in College Street. Mr. Barnfather, C. E., hopes that the works will commence immediately after the rains. We believe that a good portion of the donation of two lakhs of rupees from the native millionaires will go towards the expense of this building.—*Indian Daily News, June 13.*

THE WEATHER.—Since writing our last chronicle of the weather, we have scarcely anything further to remark than that the heat has been growing more and more intolerable. On Sunday evening last there were strong gale of wind from the North-West, preceded as usual by clouds of dust. The gale was a very stiff one, and lasted nearly for three-quarters of an hour; a short time after which a heavy shower came on, which cooled the night air considerably. Monday, however, was a very hot day; and Monday night, one of the most sultry and oppressive we have ever yet experienced in this country. All day yesterday we had promises of rain in a clouded sky, but beyond a very slight fall in the morning, which confined itself to Seebpore and Fort Point, and a shower in the evening which was merely sufficient to allay the dust, these promises remained unfulfilled up to the time we write. It was apprehended that the go on Sunday nights would have caused some damage amongst the shipping, but all that we have heard of is the loss of two cargo boats that came into collision with one another and sunk. It is also believed that a dinghy with three or four passengers was lost in the middle of the stream. The vessels lying between Fort Point and Coolie Bazaar, which caught the full force of the breeze, strained very heavily, but fortunately no accident occurred.—*Id.*

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—A cruel attempt at murder was made the day before yesterday evening, by a young Baboo, residing in the northern division of the town. For the last few days, this man, who it apppears was the proprietor of a small shop, had been visiting a woman of the town, a girl of about fourteen years of age. On the night alluded to, the young lady in question was, unhappily, when all of a sudden the attention of the other people residing in the same house was attracted by the groans that proceeded from the girl's room. They knocked at the door, and obtained no reply; but while consternation as to whether the cries should force it open or not, the man from inside suddenly opened it and rushed past them. On entering the room the girl was found weltering in blood, the result of severe cuts right across her throat. She was sensible enough to be able to give the name of the man and the place of his residence, and also to state that he had most deliberately attempted to cut her throat with a knife. The unfortunate woman was covered with a profusion of jewels, which, no doubt, excited the man's cupidity, and were the object of the crime. He was a short time after arrested by the police whilst hiding in a garden. The woman is in hospital in a dying state.—*Id.*

IN a letter of the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Master Attendant, the Lieutenant Governor has expressed his entire disapproval of the finding of the Court in the case of the grounding of the *Nemesis* by Brevet Branch Pilot Mr. A. Bond. The Judge, the jury, and the public prosecutor come in alike for His Honor's strictures. The Judge is charged with misdirecting the jury, and with error of judgment in not certifying the case, under Section 19, Act XII. of 1859, and the public prosecutor with neglect to impress upon the Court with sufficient force the chief points in the evidence against the defendant. The Lieutenant-Governor concludes by directing that Mr. Bond be not again placed in a position to risk the lives of large number of passengers, by receiving pilotage charge of vessels of more than 1,000 tons burthen until further orders.—*Englishman, June 12.*

WE are informed that Mr. Mackenzie, the Extra Assistant Commissioner at Gowhatty, refused to allow a batch of labourers on board the steamer *Burmah* to be landed at Gowhatty, as small-pox had broken out among them. The matter recently attracted the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the explanation submitted by Mr. Mackenzie was considered altogether unsatisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor remarked that the men should have been left behind in the boat, as they ultimately were at Tezpore. There can never be any difficulty in segregating from the general public labourers left behind in consequence of an outbreak of epidemic. The Lieutenant-Governor has directed the Commissioner of Assam to instruct Magistrates that when labourers are landed in consequence of an epidemic, they should be segregated either in huts or boats.—*Id.*

WE are informed that the Board of Revenue have authentic intelligence of the fall of rain at Dacca, Rajshahye, Burdwan, Hooghly, and Midnapore. In Nuddea the early crops are reported to be promising.—*Id., June 13.*

MADRAS.

THE LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Government having refused to make a grant-in-aid to this school, we believe, it has been resolved shortly to close it. If the Doveton Schools, and Bishop Corrie's Grammar School be entitled to Government support, on what principle has it been refused to the Ladies' Institution—the parents of the inmates of all three being, for the most part, of the same social status.—*Athenæum and Daily News, June 13.*

BHOOTAN.

WE understand that the Advocate-General has recorded his opinion as to what steps should be taken to bring the newly annexed Bhootan Dooars under the operation of the general laws of the country. This document has been forwarded to the Viceroy, at Simla, for final orders.—*Hurkaru, June 12.*

THAT wretched place Bhootan seems destined to keep up its reputation, as being a perfect nest of intrigue and political crisis. There is no country under the sun so afflicted with political tempests as the land which rejoices in the possession of two such potentates as the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs. Tongsoo Penlow true to his old policy of maintaining his importance by virtue of the trouble he gives the Durbar, has again set forth a claim to the sum paid by the English for the Dooars. His claims are backed by a pretended right, which he formerly exercised over the Falacottah domain through the Durpan Rajah. The Deb Rajah, who seems to be a man of considerable wit and courage, declares himself the head of the Government, and asserts the subordinate position of his former master, and the result is a new squabble and a new crisis, and a new bluster about civil war, which, as usual, will come to nought.—*Id.*

WE understand that the entire control of the Revenue administration of the Bhootan Dooars has been vested in the Board of Revenue, Lower Prov

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of* 1857 *and VII. of* 1865 *by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUNDASS, Esq.
THEWOONDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
JAMSHUDJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. / The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers. Messrs. HOTTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors. Messrs. KELLY, HOAR, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London.....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. / Calcutta.....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange :—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11¼d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 12 " " 5 " "
" 15 " " 7 " "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On Purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for sale custody ¼ "
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay 15th May 1866.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March* 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of* 30*th July* 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London
" France and the Continent of Europe,
" Egypt,
" Calcutta,
" Madras and Pondicherry,
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China,
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants LOANS on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND BOMBAY BANK (LIMITED).
ધી ઈન્ડીઅન પેનીનસુલા, લંડન, અને બાંબાનો બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each,

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London E.C.

Board of Directors.

SORABJEE HORMUSJEE WADIA, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MADDOX, Chief Manager.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

3 months certain ... 4 per cent.
6 " ... 5 "
12 " ... 6 "
15 " ... 8 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 12 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling,* in 20,000 Shares, of £20 each.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nynectal, and Dehroghur (Assam).

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6months' sight ... at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 do. ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
2 do. ... at 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. ... at 2s. 0½d. "
On demand ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ...at. 1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes payable } throughout Europe ...at 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 70, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England. Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Bagdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ½ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly :—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank receives to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—" Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3 : Saturdays, 10 to 1.

J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE .....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP .....£200,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Bernadaile, Schiller & Co.
HERCHER MILLER BLACKER, Esq., of Messrs. Parbutty Mullick.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALALL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
F. P. SHIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. M.G. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London ..... No. 80, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Full instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill of Exchange in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "
" 15 " " 8 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st June 1866.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£760,000.

HEAD OFFICE—30, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsar, and Cabuls, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange :—
On London ..... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
" 4 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 " 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 " 2s. 0½d. "
" on Demand 2s. 0¼d. "
" on Scotland and Ireland ...at 2s. 0¼d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent } throughout Europe ...at 1s. 11¾d.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 at ¼ per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOTHEY, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
S. D. BRAGG, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Patmore & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.

Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—Elphinstone Circle.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange :—
6 months' sight ..... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
2 do. do. ..... 2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. ..... 2s. 0½d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes..... 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 5 " "
" " 12 " ... ... 6 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 *months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.*

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bill ; so therwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 25th April 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, *and VII. of* 1860 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HURBUM NURSEY, Esq. *Chairman.*
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. F. STEARNS, Esq. *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., | KAESANDASS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq. |

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" " 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" " 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" " 2 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" " 1 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" On demand 2s. 0¼d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmadnad, Surat, and Bhojdhra.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realisation to be endorsed, " Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance of credit of the account for each month ; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.

Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—
6 months' sight (not under £20) at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. "
On Demand (Head Office)..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland, Ireland and Circular Notes ... ... at 1s. 11¾d. "

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 9th June 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—
On London at 6 months' sight above £50 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. "
" On demand ..... 2s. 0¼d. "
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " ... 5 "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged at a ½ per cent.
On receiving Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).
બોમબે ટ્રેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 *Shares of Rupees* 200 *each, with power to increase to Rs.* 5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GHELLABOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do.
Do. 9 do. do.
Do. 12 do. do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay 10th March 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).
ધી બેંક ઓફ હીંદુસ્થાન, ચાઈના, એંડ જપાન (લીમીટેડ).

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up.....£1,000,000
Paid up 901,000
Reserve Fund.....now 100,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Deputy-Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq. (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT.-COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LIVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. C. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dominald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 20, Frederick Street, Agents.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON .....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The London Joint Stock Bank. (Established 1855.)
Do. .....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER...The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal must generally be in accordance with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will purchase and sell Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of* 1857 *and VII. of* 1860 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital 5,000,000.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

FRETONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.

Auditor.
J. L. BROWN, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange :—
6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d. per rupee.
3 do. do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
2 do. do. ..... 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. do. ..... 2s. 0½d. "
Demand. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name to accompany the same in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 5 " "
12 " " 6 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realisation of Interest or Dividends on the following terms :—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ... 10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Agent.

Bombay, 6th June 1866.

SOUNDY & Co., 7, RAMPART ROW.

TELESCOPES.—Splendid German Silver Telescopes complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional eye piece for viewing the sun and one fine eye piece of extra power, diameter of object glass 2½ inches, with vertical and horizontal adjustment, on German silver Tripod stand for placing it on a table with revolving axis, circular hinge adjustment, &c., fitted in French Polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock, also an extra tripod stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out door use.
Price complete ..... Rs. 100
7 & 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS' BANJOS.—Two fine-toned BANJOS, used by the above named Minstrels, for sale at Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

KEROSENE.—The following are the advantages of KEROSENE OIL LAMPS (or what is commonly called by Natives "GAS OIL") over the Cocoanut Oil Lamps,

CLEANLINESS,
BRILLIANCY OF LIGHT,
REQUIRING NO ATTENTION WHILE BURNING,
WILL BURN FOR 30 HOURS WITHOUT TRIMMING ;

and, above all, ECONOMY, for one gallon of Kerosene will last as long-as, at least, four gallons of Oil, giving 3 or 4 times the amount of light. Another great advantage is that Servants cannot use it for their own purposes, consequently they are not likely to steal it.

KEROSENE will no doubt be much used when its capabilities are known, its beautiful brilliant white light is equal to GAS, and much less expensive than oil.

The very general impression that Kerosene is explosive is a great mistake, which can be easily proved by pouring a small quantity of the Oil on a plate and placing a lighted taper to it, it will then be seen that Kerosene is not dangerous.

There is an objection to the cheap kind of Lamps, inasmuch as they will not burn under a Punka or in a breeze. This is obviated in our Lamps, they being protected by the Patent Wire Cone and Punka Protector, and we can state from experience that the best class of English made Lamps, such as we import, are not easily blown out, but burn steadily in a Verandah or under a Punka.

We have an extensive stock of Lamps of every description, including

CHAMBER LAMPS,
HALL LAMPS,
READING LAMPS,
VERANDAH LAMPS,
TABLE LAMPS,
WALL LAMPS,
and 2 and 4 LIGHT CHANDELIERS.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.—A large quantity of beautifully bound ALBUMS, to hold 50 or 100 Portraits.

Prices from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 each—CASH.

Up-country constituents will please say the price of the Album required, and how many Portraits it should contain, accompanying their order with a remittance, or postage stamps, when the Album will be sent, post free.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

MAP OF INDIA to fold into a case divided into 2 parts, North and South, based on the surveys executed by order of the Government of India ; size 5 feet by 4 feet, scale 35 miles to the inch, Rs. 22. The same size Map mounted on Rollers and varnished for Office use. Price Rs. 25.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co

CUTLERY.—We have just received a fresh stock of superior Cutlery, by Harrison Brothers and Howson, Rodgers & Co., and other celebrated makers. We beg to invite especial attention to the Secure Ivory Handled and Balance Sheffield Table Cutlery, which is universally admitted to be superior to all others.

In this instruction, the tang, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through to the end of the handle, and is there secured by a screw. It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

Table Knives.....	per dozen...	Rs. 23 0
Dessert Knives.....	"	18 0
Meat Carvers, Knife and Fork...	...	7 8
Game or Poultry Carvers (Knife and Fork)...	...	7 0
Table Steels...	each...	1 8

Round o' Beef Carvers, with strongly secured Staghorn handles, and blades of the best Sheffield Steel ; 1st size, large, per pair, for Cash 10 0
Also the 2nd or medium size, or Ham Carvers..... 8 0
Ivory handle Pocket Knives, 2 blades 1 3
Mother O'Pearl do. do. 2 " 2 0
Do.